

TITLE OF INVENTION

“Dermawear”

(Derm-A-Wear)

Reginald Hart

(Inventor/U.S. Citizen)

~~1137 E. Hyde Park 60615~~

P.O. Box 806551

Chicago, IL ~~60615~~ 60680-4126

~~(773) 643-6552~~ 972-1939

Express Mailing Label EU449356629 US EQ140119947 US

Express Mailing Label

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

“Not Applicable”

FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

“Not Applicable”

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTINGS

“Not Applicable”

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

0001. "Dermawear" residing in the medical field is a loin shield a loin subgarment of cloth equipment set forth in a utility design as a useful stratagem of skill and ingenuity against the inoculation of sexually transmitted diseases of the male and female genital region. Protecting its user from Phthirus Pubis, scabies, and warts.

0002. Endeavoring to achieve a purposeful end of health ~~for all men~~, "Dermawear" is classified as medical equipment, because the related subject matter of sexually transmitted diseases ~~in this invention~~ is the nature of this invention. (Dermawear). Dermawear protects the male and female genital area and further defines the useful scope of its functioning authority to thwart the attainment of skin pathogens upon the ~~male public area~~ genitalia of individuals engaged in sexual intercourse. Dermawear comprised of the receptacle rim (elastic band fitted around the base of the penis) and the loop defense strands are elements essential to the protection of its user.

Prior Art: "Not Applicable." Information Disclosure Statement By Applicant is attached hereto as page 39 of this document.

References Cited as Prior Art – U.S. Patent Documents

<u>Cite Number</u>	<u>Document Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Applicant</u>
1.	5,535,757	7/96	Andrew Fleming, Jr.
2.	5,596,997	1/97	Max M. Abadi
3.	2,591,783	4/52	Douglass L. Craddock
4.	4,664,104	5/87	John R. Jaicks
5.	4,807,611	2/89	Kenneth A. Johnson
6.	4,862,901	9/89	Ivan L. Green
7.	4,872,462	10/89	Gilbert Salz
8.	4,981,147	1/91	Madeleine C. Barnett

Dermawear is distinguished from 1.) Andrew Fleming, Jr.'s art in that Fleming's patent is not comprised of a receptacle rim (an elastic band fitted around the base of the penis), which is stitched into the garment, and it is not comprised of loop defense strands also stitched into the garment. Instead, Fleming's patent calls for a snap-on device which has "a base to which the condom is fixed, and snaps on the base for snapping into receptacles on the undergarment, so that the prophylactic and base are removable after use and replaceable." Citation: Fleming Jr.'s abstract. Dermawear has no removable parts. Additionally, Dermawear is designed specifically for men, whereas Fleming's art is designed, "Preferably [as] a female's undergarment." Citation: Fleming's Summary of the Invention. Fleming Jr.'s

design does not extend down over the thighs, whereas Dermawear does for complete protection. To date, Fleming's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 2.) Max M. Abadi's art in that Abadi's patent is designed specifically for women as a "Panty Condom" being comprised of a female undergarment containing a vertical elongated slit as seen in Figures 8 and 9 of the illustration. Dermawear is for men and is comprised of a receptacle rim and loop defense strands differing from the panty condom. Additionally, the panty condom provides no coverage over the thighs, whereas Dermawear does for complete protection. To date, Abadi's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 3.) Douglass L. Craddock's art in that Craddock's patent is comprised of beads at its central opening with tie straps for the waist and thighs. Dermawear is a closed system without the need for said tie straps being comprised of a fitted elastic band (receptacle rim) as opposed to Craddock's beads. To date, Craddock's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 4.) John R. Jaicks' art in that Jaicks' patent is comprised of "toroidal locks" which "consist of short pants" specifically purposed

to protect its users from herpes as an “anti-herpes modality system.” Dermawear differs in that it is specifically purposed to protect its user from Phthirus Pubis, scabies, and warts. Jaicks’ patent, like Craddock’s patent, has a central opening designed to fit around the base of the penis as seen in Figures 1 and 2, using a “toroidal lock” as seen in Figures 3, 4, and 5. Dermawear is different from Jaicks’ art because it is men’s underwear modified by utility being comprised of a receptacle rim and loop defense strands, whereas Jaicks’ patent is not men’s underwear but a pair of short unisex pants as asserted by his abstract: “A garment worn by either the male or female partner . . . one of whom has herpes simplex.” Furthermore, with respect to the intent of Jaicks’ invention, “anti-herpes,” it is established as dissimilar, herein demonstrated by a comparative analysis of the stated scope of use; “Dermawear” protects against Phthirus Pubis and the “anti-herpes modality system” as explicated in its name, protects against herpes. Declared in the summary of the invention Jaicks affirms the idea of his utility: “. . . it is a principal object of the present invention to provide an anti herpes modality system that prevents the transmission of herpes simplex during coitus.” Conversely, by distinction Dermawear’s principal object of invention is to prevent the transmission of Phthirus Pubis (crabs), scabies, and warts. To date, Jaicks’ art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 5.) Kenneth a. Johnson's art in that Johnson's patent is comprised wholly of latex in order to protect against infectious body fluid. Johnson's "Prophylactic Device" does not consist of modified men's briefs like Dermawear. The illustrations of Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are essentially depicting a body condom extending from the navel down to the thighs with an excess spatial area designed to encapsulate an erect penis. Dermawear is more convenient and practical in its application, and as such it is dissimilar. To date, Johnson's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 6.) Ivan L. Green's art in that green's patent is comprised of an undergarment made for women and "adapted to be inserted into the wearer's vaginal cavity." Abstract quote. Dermawear is made for men. Green's "prophylaxis" provides no coverage over the thighs like Dermawear. To date, Green's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 7.) Gilbert Salz's art in that Salz's patent is comprised of an apron and not modified men's underwear. The prophylactic apron by Salz resembles Craddock's protecting shield, both of which are not convenient closed systems. Dermawear is a convenient and closed system. To date, Salz's art

is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Dermawear is distinguished from 8.) Madeleine C. Barnett's art in that Barnett's patent is comprised of latex and disposable elements. Dermawear is not comprised of disposable elements, but it is a wash and wear, modified pair of men's briefs functioning as a complete prophylactic system when used with a standard condom.
To date, Barnett's art is not in use by consumers in the mass marketplace of the United States of America.

Finally, in consideration of commerce and consumer convenience in the mass marketplace of the Untied States of America, Dermawear is inherently different from all of the aforementioned patents because again it is comprised of the common art of men's underwear modified by utility to consist of a receptacle rim and loop defense strands that protect the individual from diseases. More specifically, its stated scope of use, "as modified men's underwear," is its principal object of the invention to suitably guard its user from the infectious matter of Phthirus Pubis (crabs), scabies, and warts.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

0003. The substance of "Dermawear" is its practical use as a protective subgarment garment (Fabric Shield) during sexual intercourse. Comprised of the receptacle rim and loop defense strands.

0004. The utility object of "Dermawear" is its specific action of purpose to protect its user from sexually transmitted diseases, since prophylactic use alone leaves the pubic hairs, scrotal skin sac, mons publis exposed during genital copulation; "Dermawear" protects these exposed areas, clitoral hood, clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, perineal body, urethral orifice, skene's gland orifice, bartholin's gland orifice, of the skin and mucous membrane exposed during genital copulation. Again, Dermawear protects these exposed areas of the male and female genital anatomy from phthirus pubis (crabs), Human Papilloma Virus (warts), haemophilus ducreyi (chancroid), microscopic genital lesions in blister function, discharging the biofluid hazard of the Herpes virus, Plaques (tinea, syphilis), sarcoptes scabiei (scabies), and other skin to skin pathogens which are transmitted in the absolute by naked sexual contact.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

0005. Figure 1A depicts a front view of "Dermawear." "Dermawear" (~~Fabric Shield~~) as a garment to be worn during genital-to-genital copulation. The receptacle rim of Figure 2B is comprised of an elastic band to secure as seen in Figure 1A.

0006. Figure 2B is an arrow pointing at the "Receptacle Rim." "~~Dermawear~~" (~~Receptacle Rim~~) which is a hole cut in the fabric shield with an elastic band to grip the base of a condom covered penis.

0007. Figure 3C is a representation of the different borders that the "Receptacle Rim" can have as a shape when designed specifically and/or solely as Dermawear for women.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

0008. 0007 To produce "Dermawear," a person of ordinary skill in the pertinent art of ~~subgarment~~—garment manufacturing can make this invention without experimentation, by simply taking a 100 percent cotton fabric and interlocking (weaving tightly) the material and double-butting (a 2 in 1 garment) the cloth; and in the center of the ~~subwear~~garment at exactly the location of the penis ~~and/or vaginal canal~~, cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hole (see Figure 2B/Drawings) and sew into the hole of said garment the receptacle rim a circular elastic band fitted around the base of the penis. ~~or "Receptacle Rim."~~ The ~~hole~~ (Receptacle Rim") man be set forth in a circle (or triangle, rectangle, octagon) as its primary border. Please see the physical prototype previously submitted to your office.

0009.

0009 0008. "Dermawear" is set apart as a new invention, predicated upon solely upon its intent or the application of the receptacle rim and loop defense strands. The loop defense strands are designed to entangle Phthirus Pubis and Sarcoptes Scabiei (scabies) into simulated public hairs which consist of interwoven threads looped to create said entanglement; ~~of~~ in utility (~~use and/or function~~). That is, "Dermawear" and the "Receptacle Rim" is newly functional based upon

~~the intent of use by its user. as a wearable medical garment that shields the area of the genital skin not protected by a condom during sexual intercourse.~~

~~00010 0009. "Dermawear's" intent of receptacle rim application and loop defense strands of this makes it dissimilar from all other subgarments garments and it is therefore a new invention, existing as modified men's briefs..~~